UNiT1

The gifts of youth

Opinion

Asking for opinion	*Expressing opinion*
- What do you think about/of…? - What's your point of view about..? - What's your opinion about….? - What's your position on….? - How do you fell about…? - What about you…? - I was wondering where you stand on the position of….?	- It seems to me that…. - I believe…./think…/ guess../suppose - As far as I'm concerned . - To my mind… - My point of view … - In my opinion …. - As I see it…. - To my eyes…. - According to me… - It seems to me that… - From my angle vision

Review : Comparatives		***Superlatives***
Short Adjectives (1or 2 syllables)	- we add « er », Smaller - the train is quicker Than the bus	- we add " the …est" - the plane is the fastest means of transport.
Long Adjectives	- we add « more » before. the adj er « less » - books are more interesting than films.	- we add " the most " before adj or " the least" - lazyness is the most dangerous enemy to students .
irregular Adjectives	good→better badworse →	good→the best badthe worse →
Irregular Adverbs	Wellbetter → Badlyworse → Far →further	Wellthe best → Badlythe worst → Far→the furthest
Carefullymore carefully →		Carefully the most carefully

Agree, disagree Agreeing	***Disagreeing***	***Agreeing with reservation***
- I totally / comp lately agree. - I think so - I'm with you - I'm for it - That's true - I shave your opinion - I agree with you - Is shave the same view - You're de finitely/ absolutely right	- I disagree with you - I don't think so - sorry to say, but you're wrong - I don't agree with you - I see what you want to say but I think you are wrong - I'm afraid, I disagree comp lately - I'm on the same wave length at	- I agree but.. - I see what you mean but… - you could be right but - May be but..

Examples:

1- you: In my opinion, youths don't give importance to politics and you, what do you think?
Your partner: you are absolutely right
2- your: as for me, youths are munch interested in fashion than in other thing what about you?
Your partner: I don't think so. I suppose only teenagers who really care for that.
3- your: to my mind, voluntary work is a very good experience to youths. Don't you think so?
You partner: yes, I shave the view

language : Gerund or Infinitive

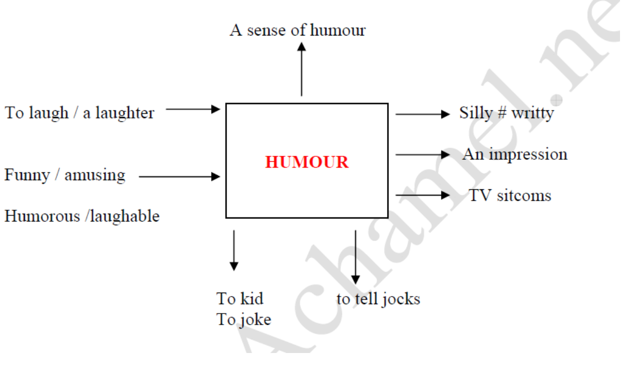
Examples:
1- She wanted to get a job.
He would like to go to Africa.
They helped me to decorate the room.
2- She enjoys sailing in her spare time.
Would you mind coming with me?
The little child dreads being alone in the dark.
3- It has started raining.
It started to rain.
Note:
- Adjectives+ prepositions always take the gerund.
For e.g: - I'm fond of singes
- They're keen on learning Spanish.
- She's fed up with working eight hours a day.
- Most phrasal verbs also take the gerund.
For e.g: - He kept on talking even if nobody was interested.
- She apologized for being late.
- Other expression which take the gerund are:
Can't risk- can't stand- can't bear- can't help- can't resist- fell like- look forward to – it's no use- it's no good- get used to- be used to-
For e.g: - She tried to be serious but she couldn't help laughing.
- It's no use advising him. He won't listen!!
- Some verbs take an infinitive without to.
Let- help- let's – may- might- can- could- will- must- should- shall- had better
For e.g: - Can you help me move this table?
- Let me do it myself.

UnIT2

humour

CLARIFICATION Showing a of understanding	Asking for clarification
I really can't get you're saying I don't quite follow you. I'm not sure I get your point. I can't understand	Does this mean……? Can you explain why……….? Can you tell me why……..? How come………? What do you mean by ………….? Could you be more explicit…? ……………is that to? Would you clarify that pls? Don't they

HUMOUR VOCABULAIRIE



Making and responding to a request
SS read the exchange(SB) and do the multiple choice exercise.
SS extract the expressions used.
T. elicits other expressions.
Requesting: Responding to a request
I wonder if you could possibly … (Do something for me)?
A - <u>Accepting</u>
I would appreciate it if you could … (Send me more details)?
Could you possibly… (Translate this)? Pleased to …
1 would be
I'd like you to … (To work longer today) please Delighted to…
Could you ask … (Lisa) to … (Search) for me.?
Certainly.
Could you … (Phone the doctor), please? Sure.
Yes, please.
. Do you think you could … (Come too)?
Can you .(give me a hand)? I….
Yes, that's no problem.
I want you to …(clean this).
Yes, I'll do that
Would you mind…(giving me lift)? Certainly not
Do Not,of course not.
Not at all
B- Refusing
Sorry but…
I'm sorry . I won't be able to …, because …
I'm afraid that's not possible, because …
I think that will be very difficult

UNIT4

Sustainable development

Expressing- Cause and Effect Cause	*Effect*
The cause of…is… The reason for why …(ing)/ of …….is caused by/ due to ………. …....because …………………… …since…./ since……………… Than las to…………………….	The result/ effect/ Consequence of….is………..… ………Because of this………. ………Consequently ……….. ………As a result……………. ………as a consequence…… …...... So…………………..… There fore …………………….

Examples:

- The cause of the accident is the high speed.
- the reason for my coming late is that I missed the bus.
- The reason for his success is his hard work.
- Accidents are usually caused by….
- The flight has been put off due to the bad weather.
- The effect of dropping out from school is the increases in illiteracy.
- It was raining; there fore we stayed at home.

Vocabularies

NGOS ⇒ non-governmental organisation.
Seek ⇒ look for/ search
To empower give power ⇒
To sustain ⇒ to help
Support help ⇒
Sensitise ⇒ to make people a ware
To make people sensible ⇒

Writing

The recipient's address, the sender's address,

Date

Dear sir or madam

……………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………
………………………

Yours sincerely,

Signature

………

Your name

Language : The futur perfect simple

……..Will+ have+ past participial

- by the 2010
- in a short time
- in 5 years time
- Before June

***Example*,: -** Barbara and Soufiane will have visited The south of Morocco by the end of the month

Vocabularies

Subvention: agrant ≠a credit, a lown
To apply for ⇒ to write an application (a letter)
a municipality = communes

UNIT5

Women and power

Women and power

Book review: writing

She is the author of many…….s
He begins his/ her career as……
The novels presents many aspects of …..
The anthory portrays……………
The novel describes …………….
It tells the story of…..
For critics

NM ⇒ ex Olympics champion Minister of youth actually
The chancellor of Germany
An ex prime minister of U.K
She won the Nobel prize of peace
Strong = powerful
Brave = courageous
To be in a shape = to keep fit and healthy.

UNIT6

Cultural vvalus

: complaint Complaining	***Accepting complaint***
- sorry I have a complaint - I'm afraid I have to make a serious complaint - Oh! I've got a bit of a problem here, you see………….. - Sorry to have to sag it but……………. - I'm not satisfied with………………….. I'm a little dissatisfied with……………… - I'm sorry to sag it but I've been patient long enough - I'm sorry to bother you but	- I'm sorry about that - I can't tell you how sorry I'm - oh dear, I'm really sorry. Rejecting complaint - Well, I'm afraid there is nothing we can do about it actually. - Well, I'm afraid there isn't much we can do about it.

IC : communication : apologising Apologising	***Accepting***
- I'm sorry for….ing - I do apologie for….. - I'm so (terribly) awfully sorry for that - please, forgive me - I deeply regret (I'm as timed of it) - Sorry, I didn't - Please accept my sincere apology. - I'm that was my fault .	- that 's all right - never mind - don't worry about it - that's ok - forget about it - It doesn't matter - Don't care. - It's not important.

cultural values

Values and principles
- tolerance: nations , races, religions
- Brother hood/ respect/ self- esteem
- To have a black vision (to be pessimistic)
- to value(Nerts) …..Value (n)
- Something of value something important and useful
Valued = well regarded

: phrasal verbs

- to apply for (a job) : make a request .
- to turn down (a request) : to reject it.
- to filling : to complete an application / a form
- to find out : to discover and learn about
- to pick up (a language) : to learn it without difficulty
- to look forword to…ing : eagerly expecting
- to hand out : distribute
- to get down : to write
-to look up : to search in the dictionary
- to put up with : to tolerate and have o good relationship
- dress up
Wear clothes
- Put on
- put on = switch on
- take off for a plane = to leave ground
- put off = delay – postpone
- eat out (on a restaurant)
- to write down = to copy
- to hand in = to submit
- to drop in : to pay a short visit
- to turn into : to come across to find by chance
- cut down; reduce
- to keep up with: to move
- to bring up (children) : to educate – to take care of
- to look for : to search
- to set up (mules) : to establish
- to check in : to register (information)
- to check up = consult a doctor
- Canyon: continue
- take up = start a hobby

- to take after : to resemble
- to back up = to support .

A letter to apen – pal

Informal/ personal / friendly

Useful expressions:

- Dear Ilham.
- Hi, how are you
- I'm really sorry for (not)….
- Thanks for your letter
- I was very happy / glad to receive, your post card.

The Body:

- I'd like to….
- why don't you,…
- By the way,…

Reponses

- Concerning
- As far as…is concerned…
- As for

Conclusion

- Well, I hope that../kisses for me all the family.
- Write me soon and tell me about…
- Take care / Keep in touch/ Best regards
- Best wishes / Good bye for now / love for all the family

UNIT7

citizenship

IC / Advice Asking for Advice	***Giving advice***
- What should I do..? -What do you think I ought to do? - What do you advise me to do? - What would you do if you were in my position/ situation/ me?	- you should + (go) infinitive - you ought (go) - you'd better (stay) - I advise you… - If I were you, I would (see

Reported speech

1- Affirmative and negative forms

Definition: Reported speech is of ten also called indirect speech. When We use reported speech, We are usually talking about the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past).

a) The tenses generally move backwards in this way (the tense on the left changes to the tense on the right).

Present simple I'm a teacher	Past simple He said (that) he was a teacher
Present continuous I'm having lunch with my parents	Past continuous He said (that) he was having lunch with his parents
Present perfect simple I have been to France three times.	Past perfect simple He said (that) he had been to France three times.
Present perfect continuous I have been working very hard.	Past perfect continuous He said (that) he had been working very hard.
Past simple I bought a new car.	Past perfect He said (that) he had bought a new car
Past continuous It was raining earlier.	Past perfect continuous He said (that) it had been raining earlier
Future arrangement I'm going to clean my room. She is going to clean my room. They are going to clean my room	(Be) Should be in the past He said (that) he was going to clean my house. He said (that) she was going to clean my house. He said (that) they were going to clean my house

b) Modals: Will I will come and see you soon.	Would He said (that) he would come and see me soon.
Can I can travel alone.	Could He said (that) he could travel alone.
Must/ Have to – Has to All tickets must be bought in advance.	Had to He said (that) all tickets had to be bought in advance
Shall We shall talk about a new subject	Should He said (that) we should talk about a new subject.
May I may be asked to write an essay	Might He said (that) he might be asked to write an essay.

Change in Time and place references: ***Present***	
- Now	- then
- Today	- That day
- Here	- There
- This	- That

UNIT8

International organisation

international organisations
UN= the United Nations
UNESCO = United Nations Educational Scientific cultural organisation
UNICEF = the United nation international
children emergency Fund
FAO = food and agriculture organisation
ICRC = International country of the Red Cross
UNHCR = United high commissioner for refugees coming for refuges
T I = transparency international
DWF = (doctors without frontiers) –fighting
Epidemics around the World
WHO = the world health organisation – providing medical care during disasters.
AI = amnesty International –safe grading human rights

Responding to good news	***Responding to bad news***
- Great - Sounds great - Superb - I can't believe it - really - are you kidding - Incredible - Are you joking	- My good ness - Sorry to hear that - I can't believe it - incredible - are you joking - Are you kidding

***Vocabulary = some vocabulary* Words**	**Definitions**
Charter Court. Sanctions Diplomacy Bilateral Violation	Written statement of the main functions and principles of an organisation A body of people who look into and resolve conflicts bet ween people, organisations or countries Measures taken by the united nations to force a state to conform to an international agreement or resolution Management of relations bet ween countries Involving or relating to two countries Disrespect, disobedience or refusal to comply with a law .

UNIT9

Advaces in science and Tec

express certainty and uncertain dry Certainty	***Uncertainty***
- ….undoubtely - it's crystal clear that …. - No one can deny (that) - They are sure / -(she) must… - I am sure / certain … - …..certainly/ surely …..definitely / I am positive	I doubt - They (may) …. - ….will probably - I'm not sure… - (he) can, could (possibly).. he is (un) likely There is a dance

<u>Conditional type</u>
- Conditional type O:
When, if + simple present + simple present
Facts, a scientific truth
If you put water in the freezer, it freezes
- Conditional type 1 :
If + simple present + simple futur
Possible in the futur
If it is sunny next weekend we will go to the beach
- Conditional type 2:
If + simple past + would (+ infinitive without to)
Unreal present, imaginary situation
If I were rich, I would buy a castle (I'm not rich)
- Conditional type 3:
If + past perfect + would have + past participial
⇒ Unreal past
: if I had had money, I would have bought a new car
(I didn't bay a new car because I didn't have money

UNIT10

Brain drain

Brain Drain
Define: - Brain Drain is the emigration of skilled professionals to developed countries
- Human capital flight or Brain Drain is an emigration of trained and talented in dividu als to other countries, due to lack of opportunity in their countries of origin